

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME XXXVIII.....NO. 330

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Market streets.—REPERTOIRE, Matinee at 2 1/2.

THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—A FOG-OLD PHIL'S BIRTHDAY.

MILRO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—THE BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 1 1/2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth av. and Twenty-third st.—MIDWINTER NIGHT'S DREAM.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 606 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2 1/2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—MIMI.

BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey.—BUFFALO BILL—MARKED FOR LIFE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broadway.—OPERA HOUSE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANTOINE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SCENERY NIGHTS' CONCERT.

THEATRE GARDEN THEATRE, 5th st., between Lexington and 3d av.—JOHN IN EXILE.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 608 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, August 27, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"PENNSYLVANIA! THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY! VIEWS OF ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION, INCLUDING CAESARIANISM."—LEADER—SIXTH PAGE.

A SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC WHEEL HORSE ON THE PRESENT STATE OF AMERICAN POLITICS: ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS WARMLY RECEIVED BY HIS FELLOW GEORGIANS! IMPERIALISM, POLITICAL UNITY, THE ENFORCEMENT OF BAD LAWS AND SUBVERTING THE POPULAR WILL.—FOURTH PAGE.

FRANCIS JOSEPH OF AUSTRIA VISITS THE AMERICAN DEPARTMENT OF THE EXPOSITION! HIS INTEREST IN OUR INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS! THE AWARDS TO AMERICA, AND THEIR VALUE IN THE EYES OF CRUMBLERS.—SEVENTH PAGE.

A WATERSPOUT BURSTS UPON AND INUNDATES A MEXICAN TOWN! MANY LIVES LOST AND MUCH VALUABLE PROPERTY DESTROYED! YELLOW FEVER RAGING IN VERA CRUZ AND REPORTED FROM MEXICO CITY.—SEVENTH PAGE.

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SALVINI, THE EMINENT TRAGEDIAN, EN ROUTE FOR NEW YORK—VIOLENT AND FATAL STORM IN ENGLAND.—SEVENTH PAGE.

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GUSHING BLUE-RIBBON LETTERS AND A FAMOUS BREACH OF PROMISE CASE THAT CAME OF THEM.—FIFTH PAGE.

THE COQUETRY OF APOLLO AND TAMMANY HALLS is the subject of much interest among New York politicians just now. Elsewhere will be found the views of some of the leaders on both sides. The citizens can afford to wait a little longer while the politicians develop each other.

THE PROMPTNESS AND REGULARITY which are beginning to characterize the Post Office city delivery deserve general approbation. The improvement is as marked as it is gratifying, and it is due to the fact that prompt attention is given to every case of irregularity, and all negligent subordinates are held to a strict accountability.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.—His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, visited the American agricultural department of the Vienna Exhibition on the 24th inst. He was attended by a brilliant suite and habited in the uniform of a field marshal. The Emperor enjoyed, as we are specially informed by HERALD telegram, a very cordial reception at the hands of the direction. He manifested great interest in the show of American implements, particularly with regard to the reapers and mowers, and inquiries of the American export trade in the articles showed that their utility was duly appreciated abroad. After having made a tour of the department His Majesty visited other parts of the building. The awards and distribution of medals to Americans appear to be made the subject of various and conflicting comment among our countrymen, who are now hurrying away from the scene of peaceful rivalry. Francis Joseph visited the American school house. He remained almost an hour, and, as on a previous occasion, appeared to be particularly interested in the matter of our progress in public education.

Pennsylvania—The Democratic Party—Views of Alexander H. Stephens on the Political Situation, Including Caesarianism.

The democracy of Pennsylvania assemble in State Convention to-day at Wilkesbarre for the purpose of nominating the State ticket and proclaiming the principles and issues upon which the party will take the field against the republicans for their approaching October State election. Following the lead of their brethren of Ohio, as in 1871 and 1872, it is generally believed that the Pennsylvania democrats, excepting the tariff question, will substantially adopt the dogmas and doctrines of the late Ohio Democratic Convention as their new departure, which may be briefly expressed as the absolute abandonment of the profligate Cincinnati and Baltimore coalition, and a return to the old party church and ritual, "unmixed with baser matter."

The reconstructed platform of the old organization, as adopted in Ohio, embraces the declarations that the democratic party seeks to revive no dead issues; or, in other words, that it accepts the fixed results of the war as embodied in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the constitution; that, nevertheless, it stands by its old principles, which are suited to all times and circumstances; that it supports the federal government in its constitutional authority and opposes nullification and secession; that it defends the reserved rights of the States and the people and opposes the centralization that would impair or destroy them. Furthermore, the Ohio democracy insist upon a strict construction of the constitution and oppose all property qualifications for suffrage, and are in favor of a liberal law for the naturalization of foreigners, and are opposed to all monopolies, including the oppressive monopolies of railway combinations, and are particularly devoted to the good work of redressing the wrongs and establishing the rights of the agriculturists and other producing classes, and contend that the public domain should be disposed of only to actual settlers. But, lest there should otherwise be some doubts as to the patent right for these declarations, the Ohio democracy emphatically denounce the Credit Mobilier frauds and various other alleged corruptions of the administration, and the "back pay grab," and the conduct of President Grant in signing the bill, and "the bayonet government of Louisiana, not chosen by her people and having no title whatever to rule them."

So far, this new democratic pronouncement from Ohio will be plain sailing to the party in Pennsylvania; but, in opposing "the system by which a large portion of the profit-producing wealth of the country is exempted from taxation," and in insisting that our tariff should be formed with a view to revenue, and not to tax the community for the benefit of particular industries, the Ohio democracy are crowding their Pennsylvania brethren to the wall. The latter will not dance to this music of free trade, so often it as you may, and all attempts, looking to the campaign of '76, to make free trade the shibboleth of the opposition to the party in power will fall as signally as they failed in '72. However, as a "revenue tariff" is the old platitude for the agricultural States, it may continue to serve the purposes of a "glittering generality," if nothing more. The Pennsylvania democrats, nevertheless, will adhere at least to the shadow of protection, as in 1844, when their Presidential battle cry was, "Polk, Dallas, Texas and the Tariff of '42." This issue and "those bonds" excepted, we expect that the new departure of the Pennsylvania democrats will be substantially that of the party in Ohio, and especially in the dropping of the liberal republicanism as a make-weight of no consequence and entitled to no further consideration whatsoever. And from this point we may date the abandonment, the dissolution and the disappearance of the liberal republican faction. It has been weighed and found wanting, and it ceases to be a make-weight except in the history of the late Presidential campaign.

The democratic party returns to its own altars, and dropping the dead issues upon which McClellan and Seymour were so signally defeated with the disastrous coalition upon Greeley, the old historical organization reaffirms its Jeffersonian ritual. In this position we dare say that its future course to and including the next Presidential contest will be entirely in accordance with the views of that distinguished Southern expounder of the constitution, Alexander H. Stephens, as given in the very interesting letter from Gainesville, Ga., which we publish to-day, first, upon Caesarianism, and next, upon the mission, the prospects and the true policy of the democratic party.

Mr. Stephens does not think there is any more danger of Caesarianism from General Grant in being elected President a third time than there was in his second or first election, especially if he confines the exercise of his executive powers hereafter to the same limits as heretofore—that Caesarianism does not consist in who is the Executive nor how long, but in the disregard of the checks and balances of the constitution—that there can be no Caesarianism while each of the three departments of the government remains intact and while the reserved rights of the States are respected. The greatest danger to the Republic, in the judgment of Mr. Stephens, is consolidation, more familiarly known as centralization. This, he holds, is the only way from the Republic to the Empire which is now to be feared. He holds, too, that there are no evidences of any desire on the part of General Grant looking in this direction, but that the only approaches to consolidation are to be found in those obnoxious laws of Congress trenching upon the rights of the States, passed through the active exertions of those malcontent republicans who now style themselves liberals. In brief, Mr. Stephens believes that there is nothing to be feared from General Grant in being elected a third time, and that there is no sacredness in the example of Washington in limiting himself as President to two terms.

Now, in reference to the patriotism of General Grant and his innocence of any designs of sinking the Republic in a despotism, we have, throughout this discussion of Caesarianism, taken especial care to be just and generous towards our amiable President. We agree with Mr. Stephens that General Grant, in the administration of the many responsibilities of his great office, stands free of any executive acts that have the slightest ten-

gency to monarchy. We believe that he has carefully and conscientiously confined his authority and his power to the execution of the laws, and that he entertains not the remotest design or wish to make himself a Caesar. But circumstances are often stronger than men, and it is an old maxim that "power is always stealing from the many to the few." Hence we fear that there will be danger to the country, not from General Grant in his election a third time as President, but from the precedent and from the possible conditions of his third term, over which he may have no control, and no course except that of submission to the party oligarchy that may be gathered around him. If we become familiarized with three, four and five terms for a President, we may learn to sink his election, first, in a mere formality, and next, to sink it absolutely.

But we are here considering the new departure of the democratic party, and upon this important subject Mr. Stephens declares, as his deliberate convictions, that the salvation of our free institutions mainly depends upon the democracy—that their mission is to adhere to the constitution, and not to follow those malcontent republicans who have fallen out with General Grant, for that if the democrats join these malcontent republicans to beat Grant on Caesarianism for running a third time he will be more decisively triumphant over them in the next contest than he was in the last. In any event Mr. Stephens holds it is the duty and will be the salvation of the democracy to stick to the constitution and their old party landmarks of strict construction and the rights of the States.

The democracy of Ohio have anticipated Mr. Stephens in this old line programme, relieved of dead issues, and the party in Pennsylvania, New York and throughout the country will doubtless follow this example, and particularly in casting overboard the liberals, styled by Mr. Stephens "the malcontent republicans." But what will be the prospect to the democracy in 1876 against General Grant in the field for a third term, or what will be their chances in 1880 against him for a fourth election, taking into the estimate the enormous powers of patronage, banks, bondholders, corporations, &c., at his service, and for the sake of preventing any disturbance in the existing order of things? This question brings us back again to that of Caesarianism, where for the present, we submit the subject to the consideration of our democratic contemporaries on their new departure to their old sanctuary.

Brightening Prospects of the Spanish Republic.

The Carlists have met with a reverse before Estella which shows that the Spanish government are strengthening their position in the field. The desultory mountain warfare which the Carlists waged with whatever advantage could be gained from it seems destined to be the limit of their success. That the government troops numbered five thousand and whipped their opponents, who numbered three thousand, is a sign of the right sort that the Madrid authorities understand their duty to the country. Nothing short of gross mismanagement or half-heartedness can account for the fact that the followers of the Bourbon pretender have been allowed hitherto to choose their ground and the conditions under which they fought. The solitary column cut off by the Carlists and the small garrison surprised by them became every day stories showing the want of generalship among the republican commanders. It may afford some consolation to the Carlists that they were outnumbered, but that shows their weakness, while it is an apology for their defeat. Don Alfonso, brother of the Pretender, and Generals Olio and Tristany are reported among the wounded. The debris of their army took the road for the French frontier, while the Carlist forces at Berga have withdrawn from their position. If the government act with energy there is little doubt that the Carlist faction can be soon deprived of further power for mischief.

With the insurgents at Cartagena not much progress has been made. Difficult of attack by land or sea, it would seem that the city can only be reduced by a regular siege. The withdrawal of Admiral Lobos out of range of the shore batteries held by the insurgents does not promise a speedy end to the difficulty. The action of the British authorities at the request, be it noticed, of the Germans, in ordering a restoration of the ships captured by the insurgents and taken from them by the English, is an additional sign of the growing strength of the Republic. This action will give confidence to investors in Spanish Treasury bonds, as well as being of actual service to the republican cause. Señor Castelar has been elected to the Presidency of the Cortes, and affairs in Madrid generally go to show a more determined front than has been hitherto presented. The art of governing is not to be learned in a day, and, apart from the wildness of the orators and the wild confusion of parties, this may account for many of the shortcomings of the republicans.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—This Convention is now in session in Santiago, and embraces among its members a large number of gentlemen distinguished for their services in the great cause of temperance. Among the subjects of discussion proposed for the present gathering are the following:—The Church and Temperance, Drinking Usages of Society, Intemperate Asylums and Alcoholism, the Relations of Drunkenness to Crime, the Sabbath and the Beer Question, Parental Responsibility, Intemperance among Women, National Legislation, Temperance Literature, and last, but not least, the Financial Question. There are other topics embraced in the programme, but we think if the Convention handles those enumerated above with proper care and deliberation it will accomplish all that can be expected of it. At any rate, we hope that the present convocation will not end, as most of its predecessors have, in an essential fizzle, and do more harm than good to the great cause intended to be promoted.

THE FORGEMEN ON THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The trial of the prisoners charged with the commission of forgery on the Bank of England was brought to a close in London yesterday. We are specially informed, by telegram to the HERALD, that the four American prisoners were convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for life. A very serious crime has thus been compensated and the majesty of the law vindicated with promptitude.

The Massachusetts Campaign for Governor.

General Butler made his first campaign speech for the Bay State Governorship last night at Worcester, so that the political situation begins to assume some definite shape, although the nominations are not yet made. The anti-Butler republicans or Hamilton Hall party issued an address reviewing the administration of Governor Washburn and urging upon their friends to see to it that the choice of delegates to the Convention shall not go by surprise or default. It has leaked out that the Butlerites have arranged to have a number of delegate meetings held simultaneously in various parts of the State. General Butler certainly does not intend to allow his enemies the pleasure of his silence. His address last night, delivered in Judge Hoar's Congressional district, was mainly in reply to that gentleman's letter denunciatory of the redoubtable Benjamin. It was pungent and vigorous. He handled his traducer without gloves, after his usual fashion, and was much more emphatic than refined. It forms a curious contrast to the circular of the Washburnites published yesterday. In the latter General Butler is assailed only as a negation with Governor Washburn as his foil; in the former the Washburn people are treated to plentiful personalities, while their defects are intimated by their failure to come up to the standard of patriotism, virtue and godliness as seen in General Butler, when sketched by himself. The materials for the sketch he obtains from his record, and he touches up the lines with the apparently careless dash of the master hand. The Washburnites must unseath their weapons, if they have any, for Benjamin F. is afield. The trouble with the party of respectables is, that they do not wish to say that they are opposed to Butler because of his being "vulgar," while that is the real basis of their dislike. He is good enough to fight their enemies, but except as a janitor, they do not want him. To acknowledge the cause of their opposition would be opposed to all "man and brother" principles. Their weakness in this respect may give Butler a majority in the Convention. What will Beacon Street do then?

Meanwhile the democrats are preparing for their annual funeral, and will have no trouble in selecting the individual who shall personate the character of chief mourner.

THE PROSECUTION IN THE ITALIAN BOY'S CASE.

THE PROSECUTION IN THE ITALIAN BOY'S CASE FAILED because the matter was not well handled, and because these taking up the cause of these poor Italian vagrant children have jumped at conclusions instead of searching out facts. There can hardly be a doubt that these wretched boys and girls, some of whom are mere children, have been brought into a sort of slavery either by kidnapping or through the misrepresentations of the padrones and their agents and the necessities of not very tender or scrupulous parents. If they have not been stolen they have in most cases been sold in an indirect manner, and are to all intents as much the slaves of their masters here as the negroes in the South were. There is evidence enough to show this to be the case, yet the prosecution in the first case brought up failed. Let us hope the matter will not be dropped, and that more care and skill will be shown hereafter. This kind of traffic and the equally involved are inimical to our institutions and the spirit of the age. If the evil be not throttled at once, the country will be overrun with these imported and helpless vagrants.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.—A telegram from Mexico City, special to the HERALD, brings news from the capital of the neighboring Republic to the 25th instant. Much property had been destroyed, and several lives lost at Guanajuato by the sudden inundation caused by the bursting of a water spout. Vera Cruz is afflicted with yellow fever. Report alleged that the disease had appeared in the capital, but it was not confirmed. Preparations were being made for the opening of the session of Congress during the next month. The legislative proceedings will, it is thought, be of a very important character.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prince Gortschakoff recently paid a visit to Borne. Secretary of War William G. Belknap yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Captain William F. Reynolds, of the United States Army, is stopping at the Grand Hotel. Colonel T. C. English, of the United States Army, has quarters at the Sturtevant House. United States Consul Mahon Chance, of Nassau, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Emperor Francis Joseph has intimated his intention of visiting Kaiser William at Gastein. Supervising Architect Mullett is in St. Louis looking after the new Custom House work there. "Our Fritz" has been favoring the people of Schleswig-Holstein by a visit to their domain. The King of the Belgians was received at Hamburg on the 2d inst. by the imperial victor of Sedan.

Reverend Johnson is left, by the death of Mr. Meredith, the sole survivor of General Taylor's Cabinet. A deposed Roman Catholic priest in Chicago has sued his former Bishop for \$25,000 back pay and other claims. The Emperor of Russia was received with great eclat on his return to St. Petersburg from Germany on July 15.

Senator John F. Lewis and his son-in-law J. Ambler Smith, member of Congress, expect to visit California in September. Professor Watson, of Ann Arbor, Mich., has rediscovered a new planet that he first got a glimpse of some four months ago.

"Stamps" is the name of the editor of a North Carolina paper. He who fishes from him his good name commits a larceny indeed. The Austrian Minister of the Interior, Baron Lasser, has returned to Vienna from Gastein. He goes from sulphur waters to a discharging fluid.

John L. Stevens, of Augusta, Me., Minister to Paraguay and Uruguay, has returned to enjoy a brief vacation, after nearly four years' absence. A colored man in Indiana has been fined \$1,000 and sentenced to one year's imprisonment for marrying a white woman. It is not stated what was done with the woman.

Bourbons weak and Bourbon strong, says a Berlin journal, are about to amalgamate. Weak Bourbon and strong water is the fusion in vogue on this side of the ocean. A Southwestern man, speaking of woman's rights, says there is but one trade open to the gentle sex, and that trade is marriage. The lecture business has always been a pretty good trade for women.

Rev. James Riddle, republican candidate for Governor of Delaware in 1868, and at the time of his decease a member of the National Republican Committee, died at Washington last Friday night, aged seventy. The monument that has been erected at a cost of \$3,000 in Mechanicsville, N. Y., to mark the

State of Colorado Either E. Ellsworth, who was killed at Alexandria, Va., in May, 1861, will be dedicated September 1.

A person styling himself Professor Rosenthal, and who figured extensively in the Young Men's Christian Association's Bazaar of all Nations in Boston, is accused of having stolen about \$700 worth of articles from a piano dealer in that city.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1873.

Senator Morton Returns his Back Pay. The Secretary of the Senate has received the following letter from Senator Morton:—

Hon. GEO. C. CORHAM, Secretary of the United States Senate:— You are hereby directed to return to the Treasury of the United States the money to which I am entitled by a law of the last Congress as increased compensation, known as "back pay." I had determined from the first I would not draw this money, and now comply with a formality which seems necessary to close up the matter in your accounts. O. P. MORTON.

The Yellowstone Expedition. The following dispatch was received by General Sherman to-day:—

CHICAGO, Ill., August 26, 1873. Gen. W. T. SHERRMAN, Washington, D. C. General Stanley notifies General Terry that he has reached the Hot Springs River, five miles below Swimming Women's Creek; that General Oster with his cavalry has had two affairs with the Indians—one on the 4th inst., the other on the 11th, in both of which he was entirely successful. Our loss was four men killed and one officer, Lieutenant Braden, of the Seventh cavalry, and three men wounded. The loss of the Indians is estimated at forty killed and wounded. The Veterinary Surgeon of the Seventh cavalry, Mr. Ballerum, a tender and precise ball, of Company F, Seventh cavalry, has been waylaid and murdered by the Indians. Lieutenant Braden is doing well. General Stanley expects to reach the Yellowstone crossing again between the 9th and 15th of September.

The Treasury and the Syndicate. The Treasury Department to-day received from the Syndicate in London \$5,000,000 in fifty-two bonds and cancelled coupons.

Judge Advocate Holt and the Execution of Mrs. Surratt. Judge Advocate General Holt published in the Chronicle to-day a statement defending himself from the charges that he, when presenting the record of the trial of Mrs. Surratt to President Johnson withheld from him a petition signed by five members of the Court, recommending consideration of her case and a commutation of her death sentence to imprisonment for life in the Penitentiary. The communication embraces a letter from Judge Holt to Secretary Sisknap, denying, in toto, the assertions referred to, and offering as proofs of his innocence letters from Judge Bingham, ex-Attorney General Speed, Hon. James B. Ray, Rev. Dr. Butler, pastor of St. Paul's church, and many others, all of which are to the effect that the record of the trial and the petition in favor of Mrs. Surratt were in the President's office before the execution of the conspirators. Judge Bingham's letter, which is dated February 17, 1873, states, having drawn the petition on behalf of Mrs. Surratt, and having after her execution heard the report that it had been withheld from the President, he called on the Secretaries of State and War, Messrs. Seward and Stanton, and was assured by them both that the petition had been before the President, and had been duly considered by him and his advisers before the sentence upon Mrs. Surratt had been approved, and that the President had not signed the order of execution until he had seen the petition.

"Old Probabilities" Gone to Vienna. General Myer, Chief Signal Officer, sailed August 23, under orders from the War Department, on a rapid trip to Vienna, to attend a meeting of the chief of meteorological science at that place. The General hopes to see this Convention take the first step to bring about a world-wide system of weather report, connecting the United States and Europe. During his absence the Signal Office will be in charge of Colonel Garrick Malloy.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27—A. M. Probabilities.

In New England the pressure will increase slightly, with lower temperature and clear or partly cloudy weather; for the lower lake region and the Middle States, light north-easterly to southerly winds, with less cloudiness and light local rains; for the Ohio Valley and the upper lake region low temperature, increasing pressure, light, variable winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather; for the South Atlantic and Gulf States generally clear weather, with high temperature and light southerly to westerly winds; for the Northwest continued low barometer, light easterly to southerly winds, with areas of light rain.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

1872.		1873.	
3 A. M.	73	3:30 P. M.	87
6 A. M.	74	6 P. M.	85
9 A. M.	74	9 P. M.	80
12 M.	75	12 P. M.	77
Average temperature yesterday..... 77		72 1/2	
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 79 1/2		79 1/2	

TRAGIC END OF AN ELOPEMENT.

A German Shoots Himself Because of His Wife's Unfaithfulness.

Another tale of domestic unfaithfulness has been given the world in the attempted suicide of a poor German, named Felix Holtzapfel, of No. 75 Rivington street, who yesterday morning shot himself through the lungs with a young-sized Colt's navy revolver. He is a young man, about twenty-one years of age, and has been married about two years. It was not known to any of his friends that he had family trouble, he always showing the greatest affection for his wife. But his rash act has revealed the fact that the spouse of his heart had been unfaithful to him for some time past. The remote cause of his suicidal action was a man who lived in Stanton street, and the immediate cause was his wife's elopement with that individual. She had been missing from his house in Rivington street for some days, and he supposed she had gone home to her father, as she had signified her intention of so doing several times. On Monday night a fellow laborer informed Holtzapfel that his wife was in town, he having seen her in company with the man in Stanton street. This information opened the husband's eyes to what before he refused to see, and he had gone home to her father, as she had signified her intention of so doing several times. On Monday night a fellow laborer informed Holtzapfel that his wife was in town, he having seen her in company with the man in Stanton street. This information opened the husband's eyes to what before he refused to see, and he had gone home to her father, as she had signified her intention of so doing several times. On Monday night a fellow laborer informed Holtzapfel that his wife was in town, he having seen her in company with the man in Stanton street. This information opened the husband's eyes to what before he refused to see, and he had gone home to her father, as she had signified her intention of so doing several times. 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